

A semiconductor wafer is made of a silicon substrate wafer and an epitaxial silicon layer deposited thereon. The substrate wafer has a specific resistance of 0.1 to 50  $\Omega$ cm, an oxygen concentration of less than 7.5\*10<sup>17</sup> atcm<sup>-3</sup> and a nitrogen concentration of 1\*10<sup>13</sup> to 5\*10<sup>15</sup> atcm<sup>-3</sup>. The epitaxial layer is 0.2 to 1.0  $\mu$ m thick and has a surface on which fewer than 30 LLS (localized light scattering) defects which are greater in size than 0.085  $\mu$ m can be detected. A method for producing the semiconductor wafer has a sequence of steps for providing the substrate wafer with the aforementioned features; heating the substrate wafer in a deposition reactor to a deposition temperature of at least 1120°C; and depositing the epitaxial layer thereon with a thickness of 0.2 to 1.0  $\mu$ m, immediately after the deposition temperature has been reached.